THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9868. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13. 1784.

ROYAL BANK, Edinburgh, 13th December 1784.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That the General Court of Proprietors, held the 30th *ultimo*, having declared a Dividend on their capital ſtock for the half year ending Chriſtmas next, the ſame will begin to be paid to the Proprietors on Thurſday the 13th day of January next, and ſo to continue thereafter, at the uſual hours of attendance at the Bank: And in order to ſettle the ſaid Dividend, no transfer of ſtock will be made from Monday the 27th curt. to Thurſday the ſaid 13th January next, both inclusive.

ARCHD. HOPE Secretary.

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GREENOCK Nov. 29. 1784.

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Stevenſon's addreſs to Brian Edwards, Eſq;
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Handel's Ghoſt, an ode on the power of muſic,
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Having lately built a commodious NEW INN, on an EXTENSIVE PLAN, in George-Street, by the Bridge, and furniſhed it in a complete manner, for the accommodation of the Public, he humbly hopes for that patronage and encouragement, which an aſſiduous attention to pleaſe and oblige may in future merit.

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GREENOCK, December 8. 1784.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Mr John Hubbard, lieutenant of the 16th battalion of ſepoys, late ſecretary to General Matthews, and chaplain to the army, to Mr Shirley Woolmer, of Exeter, bookſeller, dated Madras, May 31. 1784.

"I cannot ſufficiently expreſs the extreme joy and ſatisfaction I feel, in having it in my power to addreſs a letter to you once more, to ſend you the agreeable tidings that I am ſafe out of the enemy's hands, and am enjoying my long loſt liberty again. Not many days before the Nabob Tippoo Saib made his appearance with the grand army, I had wrote you a very copious epiſtle, containing a full hiſtory of our then proſperous campaign, which letter I deſtroyed in the face of the enemy. But ſoon the ſcene was changed, and inſtead of enjoying the fruits of our campaign, we unfortunately loſt the day; and all that eſcaped falling in action were taken priſoners, and were hurried a march inland of two hundred miles, where we had all the horrors of a dungeon to encounter with. I ſhould have mentioned that the General, after ſtanding near a month's ſiege, finding all his ammunition and proviſion expended, and conſidering the number of killed and wounded we had, the vaſt force of the enemy, (being 100,000 horſe and foot), the number of their batteries which entirely ſurrounded us, no poſſibility of a retreat, and no relief whatever to be expected from any friendly quarter, was obliged to ſend out a truce, and propoſe terms of capitulation, when, after four days ceſſation of arms, the Nabob agreed with our ambaſſadors, to accede to our own terms; but he found a pretence to violate his treaty; he ſuffered us to march out of the fort with drums beating and colours flying, in front of which we were to lay down our arms, and halt a ſmall diſtance from it, till the General pleaſed to return to our own ſettlement. We had not arrived at our ground an hour, before we perceived three or four battalions of ſepoys moving towards us, who ſoon drew up with fixed bayonets, and completely hemmed us in. The General (who had his fears before) and the army now ſaw through Tippoo's treachery, and that our proſpect of going to Bombay was fruſtrated. The next morning the General was ſent for to the Nabob, with the officers engaged in making the treaty, when, after a conference, they were (inſtead of returning to us) confined in ſeparate apartments, and their papers, money, &c. taken from them. Soon after an order came for the town-major, and two commiſſaries, who were likewiſe detained; it was expected the ſecretary would be the next; but whether it was overlooked in the hurry, or whether my good fortune in eſcaping may be imputed to the ignorance of the importance of ſo oſtenſible a poſt, I will not pretend to ſay.

"The day following we were all taken before ſome of the head Bramins, and ſtripped of all our money, apparel, baggage, &c. My own loſs was very heavy, being above 1000 pagodas (or 500 l. Sterling,) beſides two fine horſes, &c. After they had plundered us of every thing but a ſlender covering, we were conducted under a ſtrong guard to ſome old barracks, where they kept up a day without victuals. At laſt the Nabob ordered us a ſeer of rice a man, and two pice, about 1d. Sterling; and this was our daily allowance. The ſudden change of diet, quitting the profuſion of the General's table, to deſcend to rice and water, had a ſenſible effect on me, for in a day or two I had a violent flux came on, attended with a fever, in which weak ſtate I was obliged to march with the reſt, an order having come for us to be in readineſs. Before we ſet out, they ſent for all the captains away, as we thought, to have better treatment, amongſt whom a few ſubalterns ſqueezed themſelves, in hopes of being better off.

"We were taken priſoners the 1ſt of May, 1783, and marched off from Nagur, or Biddanore, the 9th, with our bundles on our backs. The villains hurried us on in the heat of the ſun, at the rate of 20 or 25 miles a day, and thoſe that fell ſick on the road, and were not able to keep up, were beat about, and dragged by the hair, by the ſavage ſepoys, till they got them on, dead or alive, it was all the ſame to them; we loſt three of our officers, who actually dropt down dead on the road, through over fatigue, with their burdens on their backs. The brutes would hardly let us ſtop for a drink of water, when almoſt famiſhed, without a ſtroke on the back to make haſte. When we halted to eat, it was without ſhade in the day, and we ſlept on the cold ground, expoſed to the open air, without any cover; one night a terrible ſtorm came on of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, juſt as we were in our firſt ſleep; it continued with great violence for ſome hours, ſo that we were ſoon up to our knees in water. The next morning they forced us to march to Chittledroog; we arrived the 21ſt of May, after eleven days hard march; when we came to priſon we were put in ſeparate apartments near each other, but totally unconnected; our number was about ſeventy officers, ſo they fixed us by halves in two houſes. Only conceive to yourſelves what muſt have have been my feelings on entering this dreary cell, and beholding the proſpect I had before me, of dragging on a miſerable exiſtence, and pining away in wretchedneſs what ſhort period I thought I could breathe out. On our leaving Nagur we were immediately hand-cuffed with heavy ruſty irons, two and two; and in that moſt painful diſagreeable manner were marched all the way to priſon, like felons going to the gallows; ſleeping linked to another man, and being obliged to perform all offices together. We were taken into priſon on the evening of the 21ſt, and one by one had our irons knocked off our hands, and others, ten times as heavy, put on our legs; mine indeed weighed me down ſo much, that I was obliged to lie on my back almoſt all the day; as to bed we had none. Only picture to yourſelves one moment, the truly deplorable and unpitied ſituation we were in, bearing the oppreſſive weight of rude heavy irons, with all the horrors of a dungeon to dread. No relief if attacked by ſickneſs; our bed the cold ground, with rats and other vermin in abundance; our fare coarſe rice and water, and ſubject to the inſults of black raſcally ſepoys, who were always tantalizing us with falſe reports, and were adding to our diſtreſſes by ill-uſage all the time.

"On the 6th of Auguſt we were paid a viſit by ſome of Tippoo's head people, when they invited us to go into the Nabob's ſervice, and promiſed us very handſome wages; we did not heſitate a moment to treat his offer with ſcorn; we were offered ſervice again, and were threatened, on refuſal, to be put to death; ſome of our officers were taken out three times, and were mounted on a gallows, with the ropes about their necks, but they were firm in their behaviour, and with manly fortitude refuſed to the laſt. News of peace was brought us when we were juſt on the verge of deſpair; we were fearful it it was only a blind to move us peaceably to another fort; however, Lady-day (the 25th of March, which I ſhall always remember) confirmed the truth of their ſtory in that eſſential point; the 23d they knocked our irons off, and the 25th we were marched out of priſon, with hearts longing for liberty; the conduct of the Nabob's people was altered towards us, and they behaved as courteous as before auſtere. The Nabob has detained ſeveral of our officers and men, notwithſtanding his engagement to deliver up all, and has privately murdered others, who he reports to be dead in the liſt. Amongſt the number, my good friend and patron the General was, who was confined at Siringapatam, Hyder's capital; he was ſecretly poiſoned, and ſo were all thoſe Captains, Town Major, two Commiſſaries, and all that went from us, to have, (as was ſuppoſed) better treatment; the Paymaſter likewiſe ſhared the ſame fate. The General's brother alſo, and a brave Lieutenant with him, were taken out of their beds, carried to the woods, and there had their throats cut;—ſuch is the cruelty and arbitrary proceedings of a deſpotic Prince.

"When the people came to adminiſter the poiſon to the officers, (which was compoſed of the milk of the cocoa nut buſh) they peremptorily refuſed taking it, when the ruffians held their hands and ſhoulders, and forced it down; it is moſt inveterate poiſon. When they had all drank the fatal draught but three, one of them, Captain Richardſon, begged on his knees they would wait, and ſend to the Nabob for a confirmation of the order, or a pardon, but they ſaid it was poſitive, and muſt be put in execution; ſo they were compelled to follow the reſt, and all expired in the greateſt agonies. Poor Mrs Mathews is inſane for the loſs of her huſband. Had not the peace been concluded at the time it was, we ſhould have all been put to death: the order was iſſued for that purpoſe, but was recalled. I was extremely ill all the march from Tipoo's country to our own, with a flux and fever; and had I not had intereſt enough to procure a conveyance, I certainly muſt have dropped and died on the road. You may imagine how rejoiced

we were in joining our own officers, and finding ourselves safe out of the enemy's country.—Finding myself so very ill, I obtained leave of the General to proceed to Madras immediately, to have advice and medicin s; I was expeditiously sent in a proper conveyance, and arrived the second instant in the morning, heartily glad that my sufferings and difficulties were over.

" Every article of provision is extravagantly dear at Madras, on account of the Admiral's fleet being here, and the Company's Treasury so low, that they have not given us money enough to defray the expences of our houses. Our Governor, Lord Macartney, has taken his passage home in a frigate, now in the roads. We expect great changes in India soon, a new Governor in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. We hear they are to be King's officers. I am anxious to know on what footing. I wish it may be for the Government taking the reins into their own hands; it will affect the civil gentlemen more than the military. There is great promotion for us in Bombay, many officers shot, drowned, or dead, and others gone home. It is amazing the changes that have happened this last year. You heard, no doubt, of the General's success in taking the capital forts of More, Cundapore, the impregnable fortified Gauts and city of Biddanore, or Nagur, (the fatal place where we were taken at) and Mangalore, a noble fort on the sea coast; he certainly had great credit in making so many conquests in the short space of time he did. At Onore, we had warm work, as we took it by storm, and put every man to the sword; the carnage was great; we trampled thick on the dead bodies that they strewed in the way; it was rather shocking to humanity; but such are but secondary considerations—and to a soldier, whose bosom glows with heroic glory, they are thought accidents of course; his zeal makes him aspire after further victory. The first time I saw an angry shot fired, and was standing in the ranks when they flew hot about, I did not know how my feelings would operate; but after a few shots were fired, I thought nothing of it; and in the intenseness of your mind in the heat of the action, the sight of an officer dropping by your side, is not regarded; so eager are we to decide the gain or loss of the day.

" At Nagur, where we engaged 500 French troops, besides Tippoo's army, there were but three officers of a whole regiment that escaped; the fire was from the whole line in a general volley, amongst whom was myself, all the rest were either killed or wounded.

" On the 7th of April, the day the Nabob approached, and this engagement happened, it was astonishing to see the number of horse and foot he had; they covered the hills around, as far as the eye could range, and we had but 2000 men to act on the defensive, against about 100 or 150,000. There was no knowing his force. They began their old game of throwing rockets, which are an ugly and dangerous instrument of war: they are about a foot long, with an iron tube fixed to a bamboo, and filled with combustibles. In their career they do great execution; they fly so swift, that if they only touch, they take off an arm or a leg, and often kill or wound three or four at a time. Our surgeon had his hands full during the siege. It was not uncommon to have seven legs and arms off in a morning. It was a wretched fort to defend, it not being tenable, no cover for our men, and enfiladed in every face of it.

" The General ought to have saved his army by retreating in time to Mangalore, where he might have saved all his fame and credit; but his principal failing was in being obstinate. He was a man of sound sense, had some excellent qualities, and was very discerning; but his first error was, when he set out with a too great contempt of his enemy, his want of intelligence, by not paying enough for it, and in spreading his army in detachments, by which means he had cut them up in detail. His time and attention were too much taken up about the money he had the command of, captured at Nagur. I had free access to the rooms of the Durbar, (or Prince's Palace), where there were chests of treasure, silver and gold, diamonds in the rough, and other valuables, such as busts of gold, silver palanquins, &c.; there were also heaps of pagodas on the ground; I suppose in all about 48 lacks of pagodas. I was daily permitted to go into those rooms to reckon the money. A great part of this money belonged to the officers, and there was a great stir about it, but the General kept it secure a long time, and what became of it I know not! If we had justice done us, and the money divided out to us, it would have been about 3000 l. a subaltern."

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S. *Dec.* 7.

THE Hebe frigate, Captain Thornborough, arrived at Portsmouth from a cruize, has brought in the Phœnix, a large smuggling lugger, from Ostend, laden with 400 casks of brandy and rum, and 520 bags of tea; she was seized near the Isle of Wight.

The ——, from Ulcaburg to London, is totally lost in the Baltic; the crew saved.

The Hazard, Powcel, from Dunkirk to Genoa, is lost on the coast of Provence.

An American vessel, called the Betsey, from Cadiz to Philadelphia, was taken by the Algerines, and carried into Tangier; ship and cargo condemned.

The Neptune, Culley, arrived in the river, from Seville, spoke with the George for the Bay of Honduras off Scilly the 27th of November, all well.

The N. S. del Carmen, Ziarda, from London to St Sebastian and Bayonne, is put into Cowes leaky.

Captain Featonby, of the Peweretta, arrived at Dover from Quebec, the 14th ult. spoke the Ceres, St Barbe, from London for Boston, all well, on the Banks of Newfoundland, in lat. 43. 52. N. long. 51, 36. W.

Captain Clark, of the Beaufoy, arrived in the Creek, spoke the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, all well off Minorca the 24th of October, with the Rattlesnake sloop of war, who was to see her down to Gibraltar.

The Expedition, Hall, from Malaga for London, is put into Lisbon in distress.

From the London Papers, Dec. 7.

Brussels, Nov. 29. We have no accounts from Vienna for near a fortnight past, which we attribute to the badness of the roads, so much rain having fell lately as to make the roads round the city, and which are the best in Europe, very difficult to travel over in many places, and there seems a probability of much more falling.

The inundations on the side of Ainswycke, which were beginning to subside, are again encreased to such a degree, that there is every reason to apprehend the labour of the husbandry will be spoiled by washing the seed out of the ground, or at least causing it to rot; this would be very inconvenient at this time when there is such a call for grain, though at a higher price than usual.

LONDON.

Prince Ernest Augustus, who has been dangerously ill at Kew of a pleuretic fever, was on Saturday declared by his physicians out of danger, his disorder having taken a favourable turn. His Royal Highness is educating for the navy service, into which he is shortly to be entered.

This morning some dispatches were received from New York, which were brought over in the Two Brothers, Capt. Lee, arrived at Dartmouth.

According to letters from Leyden, of the 24th ult. they were in great expectation that the conferences at Brussels would shortly be renewed, and that fresh Commissioners would be appointed to review the differences between Holland and the Emperor, and to adjust a mode for settling them on a most permanent basis, which might avoid any future animosities between the two powers on account of territory or commerce. The Baron de Wassenar, lately the Dutch Envoy to the Imperial Court, who left the city of Vienna the beginning of the month, hath been ordered to Berlin on an important message to his Prussian Majesty, who is one of the parties proposed as a mediator; from thence he is expected at Utrecht in February, where he is to wait for further instructions. The Dutch had proposed that city to the mediating powers for holding a Congress, by whom it was conceived more agreeable to reopen, if possible, the negociations at Brussels, where they have hitherto been conducted.

The barbarous treatment of the British officers by M. de S. was first mentioned in this paper above three months since. Our Ambassador was instructed to represent it to the French Ministry, which he did, and on an enquiry into that inhuman business, M. de S. declared, as he had done before in his letters to the English prisoners, that the whole blame lay with the British commanders, who repeatedly refused to enter into a cartel for the exchange of the Europeans taken on both sides. This excuse was not credited; but the extreme popularity of his character (from his great success in India) prevented any further investigation of his cruel and dishonourable behaviour. *Gen. E. Post.*

The advices received by the last packet from the East-Indies brought authentick accounts of the barbarities committed by Tippoo Saib on the captured officers and soldiers of General Mathews's army. They do not however prove to have been quite so enormous as report has made them. General Mathews was undoubtedly destroyed, and it was universally supposed by poison; the field officers, most of the captains, and some of the subalterns were also put to death; but the tortures of melted lead and boiled oil poured upon them, seem to have been a mere invention. What principally incited Tippoo Saib to go beyond the native ferocity of his disposition, was the circumstance of General Mathews having removed the greatest part of the treasures from Benamor, before it was invested by the Nabob's army. Orders were at one time expedited to the governor of the garrison at Chittaldrew, to put all the commissioned officers to death; the governor's humanity, however, interposed, and prevented him from putting his orders into immediate execution. But to appease in some degree, the vindictive spirit of the Nabob, he determined to sacrifice two, and for that purpose, commanded the whole to cast lots. It fell upon two of the Company's officers, who were instantly taken out of the prison, and executed. All the other officers were afterwards marched in irons up the Mysore Country, where they were treated with the utmost severity, till the greatest part of them met with the catastrophe above alluded to.

It was not from Tippoo Saib, and the native Indians only, that our unfortunate countrymen experienced such uncommon barbarity: M. Suffrein, and the French officers who commanded there, behaved in such a manner as to disgrace the affected humanity and hospitality of that people towards their prisoners. With the most audacious contempt for the orders of his Court, and an infraction the most unprecedented, at least in modern times, of the custom of war and the law of nations, M. Suffrein turned ashore, as prisoners, or rather as slaves, to the Nabob, the officers and sailors whom he took on board the British ships of war, and who had struck to the flag of his Most Christian Majesty; and we are assured that, thro' some negligence, there are at this very instant 127 of our brave seamen unredeemed and unreclaimed from that wretched captivity.

The officers and sailors of the Hannibal in particular (many of whom are now in town, and can witness to the truth of the facts we lay before the public) were landed at Cuddalore, and surrendered by Mr Bostel, the Governor, into the custody of the Nabob's troops, though there were good accommodations for them in that fort, and plenty of vessels to carry them, according to the instructions of the French ministry, to the Mauritius, and other islands. They were afterwards put in irons, and marched two by two, without distinction, to Chillembran and Bangalore; during which they were fed on rice and water, and corporal punishment was inflicted at the discretion of the lowest havildar, not only on the sailors, but on the officers likewise. Similar cruelties were perpetrated on board even the French ships.

Among other particulars, it is said they were confined the greatest part of the day in the hold, and to such a degree of capricious tyranny did one Captain (Morville) in particular, carry his ill-humour, that on a representation being sent to him from two midshipmen of the Hannibal, that they were almost roasted, (being confined in a place where the provisions were dressed) he returned for answer, *that they would be the better to eat:* And one of those young gentlemen was, from excessive thirst, obliged to drink his own urine.

All the East India ships have fell down the River, and are completing their sea stores, except the nine ships for China last taken up, which are not to sail till February next.

Some dispatches were received yesterday evening at the Admiralty Office, from Sir Charles Douglas, the naval commander in America, which were brought over in the Bonetta sloop of war.

While the French are taking unwearied pains to attach the Americans to their interest, our legislators do not appear to take any steps towards uniting the two countries in the bonds of friendship, which might be done with very little address, our merchants having opened the way, by the great connexions they have already formed with the traders of the United States, which has in a great measure removed their prejudices, and prepared them for forming an alliance with Great Britain.

A detachment of the Royal artillery is ordered to embark, with all convenient speed, from Woolwich, to relieve the troops of that corps now at Gibraltar, who are to be sent to our West India islands; and the men at present in garrison in the latter are to be conveyed from thence to relieve the detachment of artillery at Quebec, and other parts of Canada, who are to be brought home. This new regulation may appear singular, but it is delivered to us for fact.

We are exceedingly sorry to hear that the first literary character in this country has relapsed into the asthmatical and dropsical complaints which he lately laboured under.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in France, lately arrived from Tobago, to his friend in London, dated Nov. 20, 1784.

" A few days before I left the Island, there happened a most violent gust of wind, or rather a partial hurricane, much worse than when you was there. Its first effects began at King's-Bay, destroying the plantations of Messrs Mason, Lock, and Dixon; passed on by Queen's-Bay, Roxburgh, and Argyle, all which plantations were much damaged; Mr Clark's great house was torn to pieces, and the plantation greatly injured; at Sion-hill and Richmond, it did little hurt, except to the Plantain-walks; crossed Great River, damaged Mr Lincoln's a little; and then spent itself in the woods. Rockly-Bay Sandy-Point, and other parts of the Island, felt little of it. Several negroes were hurt, but no lives lost; indeed Mr Oswald Clark narrowly escaped with his life, and was much bruised; some small craft drove a shore; none of the large vessels injured. As the Plantain-walks are chiefly destroyed, I would have you insert this soon, that those who are concerned may send out proper relief. I came by Martinico, which island I left the beginning of October, and where the storm was felt a little.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Oct. 30.

" An unusual degree of anxiety at present prevades all ranks in the city, and business of every kind is entirely at a stand.—The annual ships from New Spain, which have been for some weeks expected, are not yet arrived; and the alarm grows every hour more dreadful, and more extended, as several vessels, which left their respective ports long after are arrived, without meeting or hearing any intelligence of them. The property on board these ships, is estimated at somewhat more than fifteen millions of dollars!

" A few days since, Gen. Galvez sailed from this port, being appointed Governor-General of Cuba; and in another frigate, an Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States of America took his departure for New-York.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 33,097 was drawn a prize of 5000 l.
No. 19,166, 20,099, 24,639, 30,782, prizes of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 25,983, 31,435, 21,182.

PRICE of STOCKS, Dec. 7.

Bank Stock, 112¾.	India Stock, 131½.
5 per cent Stock, —	3 per cent. Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777 71¼.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. con. 55⅞ a ¼ a ⅜.	Ditto unpaid, 5 a 4 disc.
3 per cent. red. 55¼ a ⅜.	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 15¾ disc.
Long Ann. 17¼ a 1-16th.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
Short Ann. 1778, 12¼.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, —
Ditto New Ann. 55⅝ a ¼.	Prizes, —
Ditto 1751, —	

WIND AT DEAL, Dec. 6. S.

EDINBURGH.

Seven o'Clock at Night.]—The London mail due this day is not yet arrived. That due on Saturday only reached Edinburgh yesterday morning at three o'clock.

The weather during last night, and this day, has been remarkably cold. This forenoon, at 10 o'clock, in a north window of a house in the neighbourhood of this city, Farenheit's thermometer stood at 14½ deg. that is, 17½ deg. below the freezing point.

On the 4th current, Mrs Fraser of Ford was safely delivered of a son at Ford.

On Saturday last, died here, Miss Mary Grant, daughter of the late Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Bart.

On Saturday last, died, at his house in Bristo-street, Captain Hugh Dalrymple of Fordell.

Yesterday forenoon, St Andrew's Church, New Town, was opened with a discourse by the Rev. Dr Drysdale, as introductory to the admission of the Rev. Mr Greenfield to supply that charge. The afternoon's service was performed by Mr Greenfield, whose first prayer, in imitation of Solomon's dedication of the Temple, was much admired. On both occasions the church was crowded with a most elegant and respectable audience.

This morning, came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of William Spence, matross in the second battalion of Artillery, son to William Spence, causeway-layer to Dalkeith, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for being an active person in a riotous and tumultuous assembly which met together in the town of Dalkeith, and afterwards proceeded to the village of Ford, at a few miles distance, and there set fire to, and otherwise destroyed the distillery and outhouses belonging to Mr Alander Reid distiller, on Monday evening the 7th of June last. The indictment is laid upon the common law, as well as upon the statute, particularly that of the first of George I. commonly known by the name of *The Riot Act*. The relevancy was spoken to, but not seriously opposed, on the part of the pannel, by Mr John Dickson and Mr James Boswell; upon which Mr Solicitor General and the Lord Advocate made a few observations. The Court pronounced the usual interlocutor, finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law; but allowing the pannel a proof of all facts and circumstances which might tend either to exculpate or alleviate from the crimes charged. The examination of witnesses, both for the Crown and the pannel, being finished, the Lord Advocate addressed the Jury on the part of his Majesty, and Mr James Boswell on that of the pannel, both in a very masterly manner; after which the Lord Justice Clerk summed up the evidence. The Jury were afterwards inclosed, and are appointed to return their verdict to-morrow at the rising of the Court of Session.

The commutation tea-tax, as it is usually called, has been received with universal dislike, for two reasons: first, that it exeems from all duties a numerous body of tea-drinkers, and of course, loads others much above what they ought to pay; and, second, that the persons who pay the present tax have hitherto obtained no abatement in the price of tea, but much the reverse, and therefore have a just plea, as would seem, to be exeemed from the tax for the present year, as the tax was agreed to by parliament expressly on the supposition that tea was to fall in price, so as to indemnify the people for the additional burden that was imposed upon them. This tax, therefore, if exacted *for the present year*, will be paid with great reluctance.—From these considerations our ministers should think of dispensing with that payment for this year. And that the revenue may not suffer loss by this remission, it is submitted to mi-

nisters and the public, if an equivalent may not *justly* be demanded and obtained as follows:

The East-India Company were satisfied, that if the duties on tea were to be remitted, as is done in the commutation act, they would be sufficient gainers if their teas sold at the upset prices they themselves specified for their sales. The teas have gone at these sales far above the upset prices. Let that overplus therefore be given to government, as an equivalent for the commutation tax for the present year.—Thus will the East-India Company be put in the same situation they expected and wished to be in, and the country be freed from a tax that, in the present circumstances, must be called highly unequitable.—The public, which generously relieved the India Company in their distress have surely a just title to claim this unreasonable profit which they have unexpectedly gained on their sales. Should this proposal be agreed to, every person in the nation would be put into good humour as to this particular at present, and the minister would have time to think of some less exceptionable mode of levying the tax in future than that which was adopted last session of parliament.

The Livingston, Captain Stevenson, from Leith to London, was well in Yarmouth Roads the 5th current.

The Friendship, Donaldson, from Hull, a missing ship, is arrived at Leith, all well.

The Sebastian, Bell, of Leith, was on shore in the Baltic, but is got off with the loss of part of her cargo.

We have this day received advice, that the Betsey and Brothers was safe, and passed the Sound, on the 5th instant.

By a letter from Dunbar, dated the 11th instant, we are informed, that the bodies of seven of the unhappy sufferers, who were on board the Active of Shields, Thomas Gall master, which was wrecked off there, as mentioned in our last, had been found, and it was supposed that several others had been on board the vessel, who were not then come on shore.

The following distressing account of the fate of the Jane, of Borrowstounness, has been received by a letter from the master, dated Cresswell, (18 miles to the northward of Shields). On the 7th of December in the morning he was put ashore; and, out of 24 in number, (passengers included) only the master, mate, two sailors, and three passengers were saved. The ship went to pieces a few hours after they got ashore. She had on board goods for Leith and Edinburgh, particularly a large parcel of mahogany. Captain Nicol, of the Jane, remains there for the preservation of such articles as can be saved from the wreck, and for instructions from merchants for that purpose.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Alemouth, to a Gentleman in Leith.

"The effects of the late storm must be dreadful (from what I see here) beyond any thing on this coast perhaps in the memory of man; there are eleven vessels on shore in my sight betwixt this and Cocket Island, besides what are foundered, or gone to pieces among the rocks; the lives of the crews of the eleven are providentially saved. There are fifteen ashore to the northward of this, and thirty betwixt the Cocket and Cresswell point. Since writing the above, I have seen a gentleman from Sunderland, who says there are upwards of 100 on shore betwixt Hartlepool and Newcastle, and many seen riding without their masts."

The Ticket No. 33,599, drawn the fourteenth day's drawning, a prize of Five Thousand Pounds, was divided into Two Fourths, One Eighth, and Six Sixteenths, by Messr. Richardson and Goodluck, and sold at their office No. 104. Bank Buildings, No. 8 Charing Cross, and White and Mitchel's, opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh. At their offices, No. 23,148 the fifth day's drawing, a prize of 20,000 l. No. 30,900 a prize of 500 l. and No. 31,450 a prize of 500 l. the eight day, were sold in shares; also, ticket No. 7838, first drawn the thirteenth day, entitled to 1020 l.

The fortunate proprietors of the shares No. 33,599, a prize of Five Thousand Pounds, sold at White and Mitchel's, may there, on demand, receive their respective proportions.—Undrawn Tickets and Shares may still be had.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN your paper of Monday last, I took the liberty of pointing out what I understood to be a gross imposition upon the Public, in the conduct of some of the Publishers of Almanacks in this place. One of these gentlemen, in particular, affects to be mightily hurt by these observations; and, because he dare not deny the truth of them, has indulged himself in a vein of low abuse and scurrility, very unbecoming any person who pretends to be a servant of the Public. I must observe, in justice to myself, that, as an individual of that Public, I had a right to be informed of the following particular, *viz.* Whether Mr Dinwiddie was, in reality, the Calculator of the Almanack to which the Publisher has had the temerity of affixing his name. This, Sir, as a Purchaser, I say, I had a right of doing upon two accounts; first, to detect a most unwarrantable imposition upon the Public, if it was not true; and, secondly, to rescue the character of a professional Gentleman, at present out of this part of the kingdom, from the mean opinion which must have been entertained of his abilities, upon the supposition that he had any hand in the Calculations of the Almanack alluded to. Both these purposes have accordingly been answered. Mr Dinwiddie will retain his former reputation; because this highly offended Publisher, in the midst of his spleen, has been virtually obliged to acknowledge, that Mr Dinwiddie had no concern whatever with these Calculations. The Public, likewise, will be enabled to form some opinion of the regard that is to be paid to the assertions of a man, who, under his own hand, has not been ashamed to palliate a gross and palpable imposition on the Public. It will not be expected, therefore, that I should take any further notice of his malevolent insinuations. Of these I leave him in full possession; with this caution only, not to be too confident that he knows the author of this; because, I am pretty certain, if he entertains any such notion, he will find himself egregiously mistaken.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

DETECTOR.

P. S. Though the Publisher of the Town and Country Almanack has not thought proper to answer to what was specified as erroneous in my last, viz. the New, Full, and Quarter Moons, he is pleased to call for more instances of mistakes. They are much at his service. He appeals to Maskelyne. I shall do the same. Let the southing of the Moon for the present month of December suffice as a specimen. In this month, he is never once right in this particular, being always more or less behind Maskelyne, viz. 1st day, 36 minutes—2d, 31—3d, 29—4th, 29—5th, 31—6th, 36—7th, 45—8th, 58—9th, 73—10th, 65—11th, 61. &c. &c. How this *Professor* has erred in this respect so universally, it is impossible to conceive. He seems not even capable of copying what was calculated to his hand.—What is pretty extraordinary, in the space of one day, he makes the variation of the Moon's passing the Meridian to be no less than 1 hour and 59 min. viz. betwixt 25th and 27th of December; whereas, according to Maskelyne, Tab. XXI. it is never more than 66 minutes. If any person wishes to be satisfied further, they may have ocular demonstration of the futility of the calculations of this Almanack, by attending to the setting of the Moon for this and the four following nights, when it will be found to set *from above an hour to an hour and an half sooner* than this calculator is pleased to make it; though he has confidently asserted that he is right to the *nearest minute*. If any Professor of Mathematics, whether *eminent* or not, shall say the above is not just, I shall frankly acknowledge I am in the wrong.

DR ANDERSON'S *Answer to Mr* MACKENZIE, *and several other Essays, delayed for want of room.*

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Dec. 13. Mansfield, Gordon, from Yarmouth Roads, in ballast; Industry, Sime, from Borrowstounness, with coals; Hall's Castle, Anderson, from ditto, with ditto; Friendship, Donaldson, from Hull, with goods; and several coal sloops.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Dec. 10. 1784.

Wheat,	21 s.	0 d.	19 s.	0 d.	18	0
Barley,	19	0	18	0	17	0
Oats,	14	6	12	6	9	0
Pease,	17	0	—		—	

This day was published,

[Dedicated, by permission, to the DEAN and FACULTY of ADVOCATES,] And sold by J. ROBERTSON, at his Printing-Office, Fishmarket Close, and by all the Booksellers in Town and Country,

THE

UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK,

For the Year 1785.

With NEW LISTS, and an IMPROVED KALENDAR.

Besides the usual Lists, this Almanack also contains

Abstracts of the NEW ACTS of PARLIAMENT respecting Duties on Bills of Exchange, Receipts, Burials, Marriages, Births, and Christenings; Vellum, Parchment, and Paper; Stage-Coaches; Waggons, Wains, and Carts; Hats; Horses; Windows, &c.——Likewise Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, and Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures——Magistrates of Aberdeen, &c. &c.

With this Almanack is given,

AN ELEGANT MAP

OF THE CITY, CASTLE, AND SUBURBS OF EDINBURGH;

Containing all the New Buildings, with the New Road of Communication from the South and West to the New Town.

N. B. The Trade in Glasgow and neighbourhood, may apply, as usual, to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON, Bookseller, Saltmarket.—Booksellers, when sending their orders, will please observe, that, on account of the late rise in the price of paper, the Almanack this year is one halfpenny more in quires than formerly.

N. B. The Editor of this Almanack has no intention of entering into a paper-war with the Publishers of any other, though he has seen two attacks against him as illiberal as they are invidious and unjust. He shall only observe, that he has at no time spared any expence or exertion in his power to render the UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK worthy of that protection and encouragement it has hitherto received from the Public. He has used no unfair means to set off his Almanack. He has never attempted to impose on the understanding of the Public, by assuming the name of a MR DINWIDDIE, or of AN EMINENT PROFESSOR (WHAT-D'YE-CALL HIM?) OF MATHEMATICS, in order to diminish the sale of his neighbours, and to procure a reputation to his Almanack, to which he was conscious it was not entitled. The calculations of his Almanack are such as, he hopes, will meet with the approbation of the Public, to whose impartial decision he is at all times ready with chearfulness to submit.

This Day is published,

By R. and G. FLEMINGS, at the Printing-office, Old Fishmarket Close, Edinburgh,

LARGE AND SMALL COPIES

OF THE

EDINBURGH ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR M.D.CCLXXXV.

With Large Additions, Improvements, and a New Kalendar,

By an Eminent PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS.

This Almanack contains complete Lists of both Houses of Parliament—Army—Royal Regiment of Artillery—Governors of Garrisons—Marine Forces—Royal Navy, with the Commanders of the ships now in Commission—Admirals, Captains, Masters and Commanders, with the dates of their first commission——Scots Nobility—Knights of Nova Scotia and Knights Baronets—Officers of State—Faculty of Advocates—Boards of Customs and Excise—Highland Society of Edinburgh—Public Charities—Universities—Clergy, with the Patrons of each parish—Roads through Scotland—Fairs, with many new ones—Fairs of the counties of East and Mid Lothian and Fife—Post Arrivals and Departures, with the Rates of Postage—Stage Coaches—Carriers—Abstracts of the Receipt, Window, Hat, and Horse Acts, with many other Lists, all corrected up to the day of publication.

And, for the benefit of the West Country, there are subjoined Lists of the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow—Faculty of Procurators—Chamber of Commerce—Post Arrivals and Departures—Stage Coaches, and Carriers.

Booksellers in the West will be supplied with any quantity by applying to J. GILLIES bookseller, High Street, Glasgow.

N. B. On account of the additional duty on paper, the large copies are 1d. and the small ones one-halfpenny higher than formerly.

*** The Publishers of the Edinburgh Almanack are relieved from the necessity of answering a paper signed DETECTOR, in the *Caledonian Mercury* of Monday last, by the general contempt and detestation which the public have expressed at so malignant and unmanly an attack.—They challenge a fair comparison with similar publications, and desire only a preference where they are found to deserve it.

CHINA.

(Clearing Stores of the Montague East Indiaman.)

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, To-Morrow, and every day this week, in a large Room, next door to Messr. Corri and Sutherland's music shop, Bridge-street,

A complete and elegant Assortment of

TEA, TABLE, and ORNAMENTAL CHINA.

Consisting of

Table Services,	Jars and Bakers,
Tea Sets,	Dressing and Quadrille Boxes,
Plates and Dishes,	Two very fine Mandarins,
Cups and Saucers,	Mangoes and Soy,
Bottles and Basons,	Very fine Indian paper for hanging Rooms,
Bowls and Basons,	
Baking Dishes and Patty Pans	

And several other kinds of India goods.

N. B. In each day's sale (which will begin at eleven o'clock forenoon) will be exposed, some very elegant gilt Tea Sets; and, in the course of the sale, will be sold, one of the finest Blue and Gold Desert Services that ever appeared in this country.

The Hon. East India Company allow a privilege to every officer according to his rank on board of their ships, to bring home certain quantities of the different kinds CHINA, &c. which is called *Clearing Stores*; and the Public may be assured, that that quantity is not only imported, but the quality is the very best, as there is no restriction in that article.

FOR LONDON,

THE LEITH PACKET,

JOHN THOMSON, MASTER,

is taking in goods at the birth in Leith harbour, and will sail on Friday the 24th instant, wind and weather serving.—This vessel has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at 'Change hours, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; mornings and evenings on board, or at Mr William Watt's facing the Pipes, Leith.

MASONRY.

THE Brethren of the Ancient Lodge of EDINBURGH ST MARY'S CHAPEL, will please attend on Wednesday first, the 15th inst. (in place of Tuesday) at Six o'clock in the evening, as the Lodge is to be honoured with a visit from the Most Worshipful Grand Master and other office-bearers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

The attendance of the Right Worshipful Masters and Brethren of the different Lodges in town is also requested.

THE Inhabitants of the District of Potterrow and Bristo, are desired to meet at the Court-room in Potterrow, on Thursday next, being the 16th current, at seven o'clock in the evening, in order to consider of certain proposals for building a South Bridge, &c. and to make choice of two of their number to compose a Committee, with the like number to be chosen by the other Districts, to treat with the Magistrates, or others concerned, on that business.

Meeting of Creditors of Drumfork.

THAT the Creditors of ANDREW SPALDING of Drumfork, are desired to meet in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Thursday the 23d December current, by 12 o'clock noon.

As the measures to be proposed will depend upon the amount of the debts, the Creditors or their doers will bring exact states of their several claims, and the heritable Creditors will bring their grounds of debt along with them.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ALEXANDER MACKAY.

MR John Hay, accomptant in Edinburgh, trustee for the creditors of Alexander Mackay, tacksman of Morinesh, in the county of Sutherland, having now made effectual the greatest part of his funds: Notice is hereby given to Mr Mackay's creditors, to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of the trustee, betwixt and the 1st day of February next, otherwise they will draw no share of a dividend then to be made by him.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of JAMES MARTIN, late Merchant in Aberdeen, now in Rotterdam.

THAT a general meeting of the creditors of the said James Martin, is to be held in the house of Alexander Mason, vintner in Aberdeen, upon Monday the 14th of February 1785, at twelve o'clock noon, to give such orders as may appear necessary, for the future management of of the said James Martin's estate; and for the creditors to receive their first dividends thereof.

WILLIAM RITCHIE,
Merchant in Aberdeen, trustee.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of DAVID SIME, Merchant-Taylor, sometime in Aberdeen, now in Cupar of Angus.

THAT upon the application of the said David Sime, with the concurrence of Thomas Everett merchant in London, and Robert Everett merchant there, and John Bird merchant in Edinburgh, their mandatory and agent; the Lords of Council and Session in terms of the act of Parliament of the 23d year of his present Majesty, entitled, "an "act for rendering the payment of the Creditors of insolvent debtors, "more equal and expeditious," &c. did upon the 26th or November last, sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said David Sime, and appointed the Creditors to meet at Cupar of Angus, upon the 8th day of December current, in order to name an interim factor on the said sequestrated estate: That at a meeting of the Creditors held in consequence of the said appointment, they unanimously made choice of William Ogilvy writer in Leith, to be interim factor.

Therefore the said William Ogilvy, hereby agreeably to the statute, intimates to all concerned, that a general meeting of the Creditors of the said David Sime, is to be held within the house of William Henderson vintner in Cupar of Angus, upon Wednesday the 12th day of January next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a trustee.

As also, that the Sheriff-Substitute of the shire of Perth, has appointed the 18th, 23d, and 30th days of December current, and 6th day of January next, in the Sheriff Court house of Perth, for the public examination of the bankrupt and his family, or others acquainted with his business.

Of which this intimation is given in terms of the statute.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ROUP OF THE

LANDS OF KILGRASTON.

THE roup of these lands, which was to have proceeded this afternoon, is, on account of a Justiciary trial, adjourned till to-morrow afternoon, when they will be exposed to sale betwixt the hours of four and eight.

LANDS AND SUPERIORITIES

IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 27th day of January, 1785, the LANDS and SUPERIORITIES after mentioned in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. These parts and portions of the Twenty Merk Land of Middlebie, lying in the parish of Middlebie, and shire of Dumfries, viz. the lands of Middlebietown, Middlebiehill and park, and Balgreen, as presently possessed by Thomas Carruthers, John Bell, and Francis Scott, and two cottars; and the lands of Whitehill, as presently possessed by Thomas Blacklock.

These lands are holden blench of a subject superior, and pay cess for a valuation of 129 merks. The stipend payable out of them is 1 l. 18 s. 5 4/12 d. The tenants pay all public burdens, excepting 1 l. 4 s. 4 d. of the stipend; and the free yearly rent of the lands is 92 l. 8 s. 10 d. sterling, besides 26 kain hens, and 52 chickens.

The lands are all under leases, which do not expire for several years. They are well inclosed and subdivided with very good hedges, and there are convenient farm steadings upon them. These lands are of considerable extent, and very improveable, and there is a good Lime Quarry just in the neighbourhood. They lie upon the great road from Glasgow to Carlisle by Moffat, within two miles of the village of Ecclefechan, and six miles of the sea port town of Annan, at both which places there are frequent and good markets.

These lands will be exposed at 1850 l. sterling, being less than 20 years purchase of the free rent and casualties.

N. B. These lands will be sold either together in one lot, or if purchasers incline, will be divided into two lots, as follows.

1st, The lands of Middlebietown, Middlebiehill and park, and Balgreen, rented at 68 l. 13 s. 2 d. besides casualties; To be exposed at 1350 l.

2d, The lands of Whitehill, rented at 25 l. besides casualties: To be exposed at 500 l. The valuation and stipend of these two parcels are divided.

LOT II. The lands of Muirhead, (part of the commonty of Bengal, lately divided) possessed by John Little, upon a lease which is current till Candlemas 1798, at the rent of 12 l. These lands are free of all public burdens, and are holden blench of a subject superior. They lie contiguous to the great road above mentioned, adjoining to the village of Lokerbie, within the parish of Dryfsdale, and shire of Dumfries. The lands are well inclosed, and very improveable, and there are houses upon them. These lands will be exposed at 250 l. being little more than 20 years purchase.

LOT III. The Superiority of All and Whole the Five Pound lands of Moat of old extent, lying within the territory of the burgh of Dumfries. There are feu duties payable out of these lands by vassals already entered with the superior, to the amount of 82 merks per annum, and several of the vassals already entered hold considerable parcels of their lands blench. There are a number of other vassals, who hold part of the lands of Moat by feu and blench tenures, who have not yet taken entries from the superior, but are liable to enter with him. The compositions payable for the entry of the vassals who hold blench, and of several of those who hold their lands in feu farm, are very considerable, as the lands from their vicinity to the town of Dumfries, and being highly cultivated yield very high rents. This lot will be for the encouragement of offerers exposed at the upset price of 150 l.

LOT IV. The Superiority of the Five Pound lands of Windiehills, lying within the united parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarno, and shire of Dumfries. This superiority has annexed to it a feu duty of 5 l. 10 s. yearly, payable by the vassals, and affords a freehold qualification in the county, the old extent, being instructed by a retour prior to the year 1681. A charter of the lands under the Great Seal is ready expede, and will be conveyed to the purchaser, upon which he may be infeft immediately. This lot will be exposed at 250 l.

The rentals of the lands, title-deeds, and articles of sale, are to be seen in the hands of William Campbell, writer to the signet, to whom any person desiring any further information, may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE
BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday next the 14th day of December, between the hours of four and seven afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

Which belonged to John Bushby Sheriff-clerk of Dumfries.

LOT I.

The Lands of AUCHINGIBBERT, and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Urr, and stewartry of Kircudbright.

The proven rent after all deductions is L. 122 3 9 4-12ths
And the proven value of these lands, being held of the Crown, at 23 years purchase, is, L. 2809 3 10 8-12ths
These lands give a qualification in the county.

LOT II.

The Lands of KEMPLETON, and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Twynholm, and stewartry of Kircudbright.

The proven free rent is, L. 138 6 7 11-12ths
And the proven value, being held of the Crown, at 23 years purchase is, - - L. 3181 13 2 1-12th
These lands give a qualification in the county.

LOT III.

The Lands of WOLFGILL, HERRIES's PARKS, and CARTHAGENA, lying in the parish and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rent of this lot is, L. 99 1 4 6-12ths
And the proven value, being held of the town of Dumfries, at 22 years purchase, is L. 2179 10 3

LOT IV.

The Houses, Stables, Office-Houses, Cellars, and Pertinents in Dumfries, commonly called the GEORGE INN, presently possessed by Mr Macvhie.

The proven free rent of this lot is L. 53 19 11
And the proven value of these subjects, being held burgage, at 12 years purchase, is - L. 647 19 0

LOT V.

The undivided Third Part of the Lands of LITTLE MILNTOWN and Teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Urr, and stewartry of Kircudbright.

The proven free rent of the third part of these lands is 8l. 1 s. 2 d. 5-12ths.
And the proven value, being held of the Crown, at 23 years purchase, is - - L. 185 7 7 7-12ths

LOT VI.

The Lands of EASTFIELD, lying in the parish of Dornock, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven free rent of this lot is 3 l.
And the proven value, being held of a subject superior, at 22 years purchase, is L. 66 0 0

LOT VII.

The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of OVER and NETHER LEIGHTS and BURNHEAD, in the shire of Ayr, which is held blench of the Crown, and gives a freehold qualification.

The proven value of this Superiority is L. 110 0 0

The articles of sale and progress may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson, depute-clerk of session; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the signet, or David Newal writer in Dumfries.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th of December 1784, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Following LANDS and ESTATE which

belonged to WILLIAM MACFARLANE of Macfarlane, and JOHN MACFARLANE his eldest son, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I.—The Lands and Barony of ARROCHAR, comprehending the Lands of Nether Arrochar, lying in the parish of Arrochar and shire of Dumbarton; as also, the Forty Shilling Lands of TULLICHENTAUL, lying in the parish of Luss and said shire.

The proven rent, after all deductions, is 662 l. 5 s. 4 d. 11-12ths.
And the proven value of these lands, being twenty-five years purchase of the rental, is - L. 16,556 15 2 11-12ths
And the proven value of the extensive and thriving woods upon these lands is 3,200 0 0

Upset-price of Lot I. L. 19,756 15 2 11-12ths

The barony of Arrochar is held of the Crown, and stands rated in the valuation-books of the county at the sum of 734 l 14 s. 2 d. The lands of Tullichentaul are held feu of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss.

The woods upon this estate are very extensive, and have risen considerably in value since the proof was taken, which is about four years ago.

Upon one farm alone there is a rise of rent of 40 l. 17 s. 2 d. 6-12ths, at Whitsunday 1785; and upon another farm there is a rise of 15 l. 8 s. 6 d. at Whitsunday 1787; neither of which make part of the proven rental. Considerable rises are expected upon other farms, the leases of some of which have expired since the sequestration, and the leases of many others are very near at an end.

This estate is of a very considerable extent, being about 16 or 17 miles in length along the Banks of Lochlomond.—It's breadth is various; at some parts it is five and six miles, bounded by the shires of Perth, Stirling, and Argyle. There are four small islands in Lochlomond belonging to the estate, on which there is a good deal of barren timber.

Upon the estate there is a neat convenient mansion house and garden, with a complete set of office-houses lately built, consisting of a large stable, with 12 stalls and hay-loft, a large barn, byre, gardener's house, coach-house, &c. all slated, and pleasantly situated near the head, and within a gun shot of Lochlong, a large salt water loch, or arm of the sea, abounding in every kind of white-fish, shell-fish, salmond, flounders, makrell, and herrings.

There is roe, buck, hart, tarmachan, black cock, and other game on the estate, which runs five or six miles along the shore of this loch.

The mansion-house is distant from Inverary 21 miles, and the like distance from Dumbarton, the King's military highway running near it, and through the whole estate, and the post passes three times a week and repasses as often from those towns.

The tiends are valued and exhausted, so that there can be no augmentation of stipend.

By act of Parliament, the proprietor is entitled to keep a weekly market ever Wednesday at Inveriach, four free fairs there, and one at Tarbat yearly

LOT II.—The Lands of BURNHOUSES, lying in the parish of Eccles and shire of Berwick.

The free proven rental of these lands, after all deductions, is 68l. 5s.
The proven value of this lot, at twenty-two years purchase of the free rent, is 1501 l. 10 s.

The lands are held of a subject superior.

LOT III.—The Lands of BAILTAWS and HUNTFIELD, lying in the parish of Libberton and shire of Lanark.

The free proven rental of these lands, after deducing one-fifth of the rent of Bailtaws, to the teinds of which there is no right, amounts to 71 l. 3 s. 10 d. 8-12ths.
The proven value of the lands, at twenty-two years purchase of free rent, is L. 1566 5 6 8-12ths
The free teind of Bailtaws is 7 l. 14 s. 8 d. which at the proven value of five years purchase, is 38 13 4

Upset price of Lot III. L. 1604 18 10 8-12ths

The lands are held of a subject superior.

There is a good mansion-house, with commodious office-houses upon the lands of Huntfield.

The articles of sale and title deeds of the different lands may be seen at the office of Mr Bruce, depute-clerk of Session. Copies of the proven rental may be got from Francis and John Andersons, writers o the Signet; to whom, or to William Macewan, the factor on he estates, persons withing to be informed of further particulars may pply.

LANDS TO DISPOSE OF,

In his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and the United States of America.

THOSE in the said province lie upon and contiguous to the river Pictou, where it is proposed establishing a fishery for salmon and cod, for which purpose application has already been made for persons to go out next spring, who understand preparing for and carrying on these two branches of business; and, at the desire of the present settlers upon that river, two young preachers of the gospel are likewise applied for, who understand teaching and preaching in the Gaelic language.

The lands in the said United States are already laid out in lots of 100 acres each, and situated upon Connecticut river, in the new state of Vermont, where the taxes are very considerably less than in the other states. Both tracks of land are of a fine soil, proper for raising wheat and every other kind of grain; have most excellent pasturage, and abound with all kinds of timber fit for house and ship building, as also for the West-India market.

For further particulars applications may be made to John Pagan, merchant in Greenock.

Not to be repeated.

FARM NEAR INVERNESS.

TO be LET on lease, for such number of years as may be agreeable to the tenant, and entered upon at the term of Whitsunday next,

The LANDS of KINMYLIES, in the parish and county of Inverness, consisting of 502 acres of arable land, and several hundred acres of well-grown planting. One half of the arable land is inclosed and subdivided, and the proprietor will inclose and subdivide the other half, or make a proper allowance to the tacksman for doing it.

These lands have a fine southern exposure, and come close to the west suburb of the town of Inverness. The whole of them lie within a mile of the town, which makes the carriage of dung and other manure very easy to the tacksman; and as the planting is well grown, and forms a ring round the farm, it not only affords considerable shelter, but will enable the tacksman to winter a number of cattle.—There is a convenient farm house, and offices answerable.

Proposals for a lease may be given in to Major Fraser of Balladrum, to Alexander Baillie, Esq; of Dochfour, near Inverness; to Lachlan Duff writer to the signet in Edinburgh; or to Mr Robert Webster at Foulis, near Dundee; and every offer will be kept secret that is not accepted of.

Upset Price Reduced.

SALE of LANDS in KIRKCUDBRIGHT,

With TWO FREEHOLD QUALIFICATIONS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday 29th December 1784, between the hours of five and six afternoon, either together, or in such lots as shall be agreed upon,

The Lands and Estate of BARMAGACHAN, lying within the parish of Borgue and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,

The free rent of these lands, after all deductions, is 244 l. 19 s. 8 d 25 hens, and 84 chickens, besides services of men and horses at leading peats, coals, &c. And the upset-price of the lands, when exposed in one lot, will be 5600 l.

These Lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-books at 320 l. Scots, but give two freehold qualifications upon the old extent.——The estate consists of near 500 acres, of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improvement within itself, and a great part is already improved. There is a good Mansion-house on the premisses, with offices of all kinds, and a large Garden well stocked with fruit trees, and the farm-houses are very sufficient.

There is a good deal of wood, both natural and planted, about the Mansion-house, which stands in a most delightful situation, about a mile from and in view of the sea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carlisle to Port-Patrick. A considerable rise may be expected upon the issue of the present leases, greatest part of which expire at Whitsunday 1785. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands. The teinds are valued.

For further particulars, apply to Mr William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Matthew Buchanan, or John Smith writers in Kirkcudbright. Mr Paterson of Dunjoap, in the neighbourhood, will shew the lands, and Mr Keith has power to sell by private bargain.

Judicial Sale—by Adjournment.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 3d day of February 1785, betwixt the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE REMAINING SUBJECTS

Which pertained to the deceased WILLIAM HAY of Crawfurdston writer to the signet, and afterwards to James Hay of Crawfurdston, his son, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of CRAWFURDSTON, including Kidston and Brattleston, Cleughside and Largmore, with the Mill thereof, teinds and pertinents, lying in the parish of Glencairn and shire of Dumfries. As also, the Lands of Littlestewarton and teinds thereof, lying in the same parish and shire.

The yearly rent of the estate of Crawfurdston, free of all deductions, is proved to be 204 l. 18 s. 3 d. 7-12ths: which the Lords have valued at 22 years purchase, or - - L. 4508 2 6 10-12ths.
The rent of the lands of Littlestewarton after deducting ministers stipend and schoolmasters salary, is proved to be 20 l 11 s. which the Lords have valued at 22 years purchase, or - L. 452 2 0

Upset price of Lot 1st. - L. 4960 4 6 10-10ths

These lands are pleasantly situated on the water of Cairn, within 14 miles of Dumfries, and 7 of Closeburn limekilns; they contain upwards of 1600 acres of good soil, all inclosed; and there are valuable woods and thriving plantations on different parts of the estate. Both the estate of Crawfurdston and Lands of Little-Stewarton are held of his Grace the Duke of Queensberry; the former for payment of 21 l. 10 d. Sterling, the latter for payment of an elusory duty. The teinds of the former, to which there is a complete right, are valued. The valued rent of both subjects together is 954 merks.—On the estate of Crawfurdston is a mansion-house adjoining the Tower, which might be repaired at a small expence; and the leases of all the farms expire at Whitsunday 1786.

LOT II.

The SUPERIORITY of an Acre of Land, part of the lands called Newington or Cherryhall, and Feu-duties thereof, lying near the Grange toll, in the parish of St Cuthbert's, and shire of Edinburgh.—This Acre feued out, one half to James Howieson, and the other to John Breckenrigg, for the yearly payment of 5 l. Sterling each; and deducting a proportion of the feu-duty of 5 l. payable to Mr Crichton, Mr Hay's superior, the free subfeu duties will amount to 8l. 8s. 3d. which being valued at 19 years purchase, the upset price is 159l. 16 s. 9d.

But, if more agreeable to offerers, this last-mentioned subject may be set up in two different lots, thus:

Lot I. To consist of James Howieson's feu, upset price L. 79 18 4½
—— II. John Breckenrigg's ditto, ditto, 79 18 4½
Together, L. 159 16 9

LOT III.

A HOUSE or LODGING, GARRET, and CELLAR, in the Meal-market of Edinburgh, presently possessed by Mr Alexander Macdonald clerk to the signet.——The proven free rent of this house is 18 l. Sterl. which being valued at ten years purchase, the upset price will be 180 l.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, may be seen by applying to Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of session, or James Thomson writer to the signet; and plans of the estate, and copies of the articles, are also lodged with Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,

November 25. 1784.

JEAN M'ARVALE, Spouse to Andrew Dalziel, herd in Little Creoch, in the parish of New Cumnock, Margaret M'Arvale, relict of John Vallance in Auckinleck Town, and Helen M'Arvale, relict of James Sampson in Kilmarnock, have applied to the Barons of the Exchequer, for a Gift of Bastardy, of the means and effects of the deceased GEORGE M'ARVALE, private schoolmaster in Old Cumnock: The Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

SALE OF THE LANDS OF LEITH-HALL.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of George Smith vintner in Aberdeen, upon the 21st day of December curt. at five afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS

Belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Leith of Leith-hall, which will be exposed in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. Comprehending the whole Lands and Estate belonging to Leith-hall, lying within the parishes of Kinethmont, Leslie, Premnay and Keig, being of yearly free rent 817 l. 6 s. 3 d. Sterling, and 517 bolls and one firlot of meal, at eight stone weight the boll, over and above the cess and schoolmaster's salary, paid also by the tenants without allowance; in which lot there will be also comprehended the patronage of the kirks of Kinethmont, Leslie, and Premnay. This estate lies all contiguous, and is very extensive and improveable, having in many places a great command of water, and a great part of it lying within four miles of Huntly, where lime can be had at a reasonable rate.

The mains of Leith-hall is very extensive, and is all inclosed with stone dykes, and upon which there is also a considerable value of planting fit for sale, besides a great extent of thriving young wood, and the kirks, manses and school-houses are all at present in good repair.

LOT II. Comprehending the Lands of INCH and NETHER BODDOM, lying within the parish of Inch, being of yearly free rent 168 l. 4 s. 5 d. Sterling of money, and 60 bolls, three firlots and three pecks of meal, at eight stone the boll, over and above the cess and schoolmaster's salary.

This lot is also extensive for the rent, and is capable of considerable improvement. There is a large thriving village with a good weekly market at Inch; and the fields around it are remarkably rich and beautiful.

LOT III. Comprehending the Lands of BLACKHALL, lying within the parish of Inverury, being of yearly free rent 52 l. 6 s. 7 d. sterling, over and above cess and schoolmaster's salary.

LOT IV. Comprehending a croft of land called CROFTHEAD, which is at some distance from the lands of Blackhall, but lying also within the parish of Inverury, and holding burgage of the town, and being of yearly free rent 3 l. 16 s. 8 d. Sterling.

The rentals of the estate, and the conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of Mr Moir of Scotstown, and Dr Thom, Colonel Leith's trustees at Aberdeen, and Mr Andrew Stuart junior, Edinburgh, all of whom have powers to conclude a private bargain for any of the above subjects. Copies of the rentals may be also seen in the hands of Alexander Stuart at Leslie-house, who will also shew the lands, and inform as to any further particulars.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th December 1784, between the hours of four and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Estate which belonged to Patrick Brown of Barharrow, in the lots following.

LOT I. The Lands of BARHARROW and DRUMMORE, and Lands of GATEGILL and QUARTER, lying in the parish of Borgue, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven rental of the Lands of Barharrow and Drummore, after all deductions, is L. 116 17 5 10-12ths
And the proven value of these Lands, being 22 years purchase of the free rental, is - - L. 2571 4 8 4-12ths
The proven rental Gategill and Quarter, after all deductions, is 114 13 6 9-12ths
And the proven value of these Lands, being 23 years purchase of the free rental, is - - 2637 11 11 3-12ths
Total free rental, and upset price of Lot I. L. 231 11 0 7-12ths L. 5208 16 7 7-12ths

LOT II. The Lands of AUCHINGASSEL and KINGCROFT, lying in the parish of Twynholm, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The proven rental of these Lands, after all deductions, is L. 27 7 5 8-12ths
And the upset price, being 23 years purchase, is L. 629 11 10 4-12ths

The Lands of Barharrow hold blench of a subject-superior. The teinds of these Lands are valued, and are nearly exhausted by the stipend payable to the minister. The whole valued teind is deduced in fixing the rental.

The tack of the lands of Barharrow having expired since the judicial rental was made up, the same have been set by the factor to the old tenants, under proper restrictions as to tillage, at 150 l. yearly, in place of 118 l. 19 s. being the rent formerly payable by them.

The lands of Gategill and Quarter hold blench of the Crown, and appear to afford two freehold qualifications upon the old extent. The mansion-house and gardens are upon this part of the estate; and they, with part of a farm, are possessed by Mr Brown's family at a very low rent; and one of the farms upon this part of the estate, is possessed upon a tack for three nineteen years from Whitsunday 1766. The rent for the first nineteen years is 15 l.; for the second nineteen years 30 l.; and for the third nineteen years 40 l. And in ascertaining the value, the rent is only stated at 15 l. so that there will be a very considerable rise upon this part of the estate. The teinds of these lands are in the same situation with the teinds of the lands of Barharrow; so that lot I. as presently set, and taking an average rent of the farm upon which the rent rises periodically, as before mentioned, yields a free rent of 271 l. 6 s. 7 d. and the upset price is only 5208 l. 16 s. 7 d. 7-12ths, *little more than nineteen years purchase*; and as the teinds belong to the Crown, a tack of the valued teind not exhausted by the stipend, amounting to 3 l. 13 s. may be obtained for a very small composition.

The lands of Auchingassel and Kingcroft hold feu of the Crown, for payment of 3 s. 7 d. 4-12ths. The proprietor has right to the teinds, and is warranted against all future augmentations.

These lands lie in view of and within a few miles of the sea, and within a few miles of the town of Kirkcudbright, upon the great military road, leading from Carlisle by Dumfries to Portpatrick. There is an excellent mansion-house upon the lands of Gategill, and a good deal of wood, upon which no value is put. The estate in general is capable of great improvement, and is well situated for that purpose.

LOT III. An HERITABLE DEBT affecting certain subjects in the town of Dalkeith, belonging to Robert Welsh in Barn of Spots, constituted by bond and disposition, in security and infeftment thereon. The principal sum is, L. 134 0 0
Interest from Candlemas 1774, to Lammas 1784, 70 7 0

Upset price of Lot II. L. 204 7 0

The articles of roup, &c. are to be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenson, one of the Depute Clerks of Session; and persons desirous of further information may apply to John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh, agent in the sale, or John Clark, jun. writer in Dumfries, factor upon the estate.

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